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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
CHOW, CHARLES CHIANG	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2685	

DATE MAILED: 10/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/607,790	STUMPERT, MARTIN
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Charles Chow	2685

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/2/04.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) 18-26 is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-17,27 and 28 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action
(Response to Amendment filed 7/2/2004)

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1, 11, 18, 27 are objected to because of the following informalities: the "user plane" should be "user plan" in claim 1, line 9; in claim 11, line 4; in claim 18, line 4; in claim 18, line 9; in claim 18, line 13; in claim 27, line 3. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 9, 11, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vikberg et. Al. (US 2004/0114,570 A1) in view of Havinis et al. (US 2003/0202,521 A1).

Regarding **claim 1**, Vikberg et al. (Vikberg) teaches a method of setting up a call in a communication network (steps 1700-1740 in Fig. 17, Steps 2500-2570 in Fig. 25, abstract, [0020-0022], having network in Fig. 3, Fig. 3A, Fig. 14, Fig. 18), comprising receiving a service request for a call in the network (incoming call to media gateway controller MGC in step 1700, and the optimizing of call routing path [0145]), wherein the network is a narrowband integrated service digital network N-ISDN (the narrowband telephone service through broadband network BN 1125, Fig. 11, the narrow applications with broadband transport in abstract; the narrowband terminal device 324, the ISDN terminal 324o-I, 324 D-I, Fig. 3, the PSTN/ISDN node 330_1, 330_2 , [0068-0070]), and call control and bear control

are separated (separated call control, connection control functions in Fig. 4, [0114]; the separate call control 1820, media control 1840 in Fig. 20A, Fig. 21, Fig. 23, [0166]), the call being intended for a select destination, (the interconnecting media gateways MGs is controlled by MGC in abstract; the destination terminal 324 D-I, 324 D-p in Fig. 3-3A), selecting at least one media gateway to switch user plan for hanging call (the user plan H.248 object table 1080 in Fig. 10B; the MGC determines incoming, outgoing MG pairs for optimum route [0177]; the MGC instructs the selected MG to setup call and bearer using optimum route [0192]), depending on one of origin of the call, destination of the call and requires service of the call (the signal processing for a call originating at terminal 324o-p, Fig. 3A, for which the called party number, is the destination terminal 324 D-p [0084]; the originating terminal ISDN 324o-I, the destination terminal 324 D-I in Fig. 3; the selecting alternative path for incoming call, the terminating incoming call with updated quality in Vikberg's claim 46; the required service utilizing needed bandwidth by checking the available bandwidth, steps 1530-1540, Fig. 15, Fig. 13, Fig. 24, for the call routing, call connection), reserving a logical point in said at least one media gateway (the reserved media control entity, in MG, has the reserved logical point bearer parameters including IP-address, UDP port in [0172]), and communicating with the media gateway to setup bearer control for the call (the MGC instructs incoming MG to reallocate bandwidth for the new call session with the new outgoing MG in [0177]; the setup call using selected route in step 1550 in Fig. 15). Vikberg fails to teach the wireless communication network is a ISDN network. However, Havinis teaches the mobile network PLMN 210 is an ISDN network, utilizing H.324 standards in the public mobile networks PLMNS [0004-0008], having message with

attribute 120 and B-number for negotiating the capability, multi-media coding, between different nodes, in order to select a media gateway MG, for the call connection control (abstract, [0009, 0017-0020], Fig. 2-5, [0027-0028]). Havinis teaches the call connection via different MG based on the capability negotiation of the media gateway MG as indicated by the attribute and B-number, for improving the call connection across different types of networks easily, less complexity, by converting the protocol and negotiating the capability of the MG [0007-0009]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg with Havinis's wireless ISDN network protocol conversion and negotiation, such that call connection could be less complex.

Regarding **claim 9**, Vikberg teaches the at least one MGW is further selected based on the traffic load of the at least one MGW (the traffic load balancing for selecting a MG in [0145]).

Regarding **claim 11**, Vikberg teaches a method of setting up a call in a communication network (steps 1700-1740 in Fig. 17, Steps 2500-2570 in Fig. 25, abstract, [0020-0022], having network in Fig. 3, Fig. 3A, Fig. 14, Fig. 18), the initiating call setup over one control node (MGC 1100, Fig. 14, the MGC determines incoming, outgoing MG pairs for optimum route [0177]), the one control node determining a media gateway MGW for routing user plan of the call wherein the determination of the MGW is made depending on one of origin of the call destination of the call and required service of the call (the user plan H.248 object table 1080 in Fig. 10B; the MGC instruct MG to setup call and bearer using optimum route [0192]; the signal processing for a call originating at terminal 324o-p, Fig. 3A, for which the called party number is for destination terminal 324 D-p [0084]; the originating terminal ISDN 324o-I, the destination terminal 324 D-I in Fig. 3; the selecting alternative path for incoming

call, the terminating incoming call with updated quality in Vikberg's claim 46; the required service utilizing needed bandwidth by checking the available bandwidth, steps 1530-1540, Fig. 15, Fig. 13, Fig. 24, for the call routing, call connection), the one control node requesting resources from the MGW for handling the call (the MGC queries the MG for maximum bandwidth for a particular call [0144]), the further control node implementing steps b) and c) until either a call destination or an external network is reaches (the checking of the available bandwidth in step 1540, the another route available in step 1560 and if route is available, to loop back to step 1530 for checking available bandwidth on route in step 1503 until available bandwidth is greater than maximum bandwidth of the required call connection service, in step 1540, Fig. 15), Wherein call control (call control 1810 in MGC 1110, Fig. 18) is implemented in the control node and bearer control in implemented in the MGW (the media bearer control 1840 in media gateway MG 625, Fig. 18). Vikberg fails to teach the one control node transferring an address for the MGW in a forward direction to a further control node and the wireless communication network is a ISDN network. However, Havinis teaches the one control node (MGC 300a, Fig. 5, the converted initial address message 240 in [0019]) transferring an address (address in call setup 140) for the MGW in a forward direction to a further control node (MGC 300b), the mobile network PLMN 210 is an ISDN network, utilizing H.324 standards in the public mobile networks PLMNS [0004-0008], having message with attribute 120 and B-number for negotiating the capability, multi-media coding, between different nodes, in order to select a media gateway MG, for the call connection control (abstract, [0009, 0017-0020], Fig. 2-5, [0027-0028]). Havinis teaches the call connection via different MG based on the capability negotiation of the media gateway MG as

indicated by the attribute and B-number, for improving the call connection across different types of networks easily, less complexity, by converting the protocol and negotiating the capability of the MG [0007-0009]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg with Havinis's wireless ISDN network protocol conversion and negotiation, such that call connection could be less complex.

Regarding **claim 27**, Vikberg teaches a communication network (Fig. 18) comprising at least one media gateway MGW (625), each MGW being adapted for routing a user plan of call (Fig. 10B, the MG 625's user plan H.248 object table 1080 for mapping, routing the call [0133-0134]) and each including MGW resources for handling the call (the media control entity in 1840 of the MG 625 [0172]), wherein the communication network is a N-ISDN (the narrowband telephone service through broadband network BN 1125, Fig. 11, the narrow applications with broadband transport in abstract; the narrowband terminal device 324, the ISDN terminal 324o-I, 324 D-I, Fig. 3, the PSTN/ISDN node 330_1, 330_2 , [0068-0070]), and at least one control node (MGC 1110, Fig. 10), the at least one control node implementing application logic (steps in Fig. 15, Fig. 17, Fig. 25) for call control, the application logic requesting MGW resources from at leas on MGW for handling a call to allow pooling of MGW resources under the control of the application logic (the call control 1810 in Fig. 18, the processor 1600 in Fig. 16, for pooling MG's bandwidth resources, to select MG pair from among MGs in order to select a particular optimized call routing [0151—163] and steps in Fig. 15, Fig. 17 and Fig. 25; the selecting of the MG and reserving bearer parameter, channel, address for call connection [0172]), wherein the at least one MGW is selected by the at least

one control node utilizing at least one of call origin, call destination, required service of the call or framing of the call ((the MGC determines incoming, outgoing MG pairs for optimum route [0177]; the MGC instruct MG to setup call and bearer using optimum route [0192]; the signal processing for a call originating at terminal 324o-p, Fig. 3A, for which the called party number, destination, is terminal 324 D-p [0084]; the originating terminal ISDN 324o-I, the destination terminal 324 D-I in Fig. 3; the selecting alternative path for incoming call, the terminating incoming call with updated quality in Vikberg's claim 46; the required service utilizing needed bandwidth by checking the available bandwidth, steps 1530-1540, Fig. 15, Fig. 13, Fig. 24, for the call routing, call connection. Vikberg fails to teach the wireless communication network is a ISDN network. However, Havinis teaches the mobile network PLMN 210 is an ISDN network, utilizing H.324 standards in the public mobile networks PLMNS [0004-0008], having message with attribute 120 and B-number for negotiating the capability, multi-media coding, between different nodes, in order to select a media gateway MG, for the call connection control (abstract, [0009, 0017-0020], Fig. 2-5, [0027-0028]). Havinis teaches the call connection via different MG based on the capability negotiation of the media gateway MG as indicated by the attribute and B-number, for improving the call connection across different types of networks easily, less complexity, by converting the protocol and negotiating the capability of the MG [0007-0009]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg with Havinis's wireless ISDN network protocol conversion and negotiation, such that call connection could be less complex.

3. Claims 2, 12, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vikberg in view of Havinis, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Valentine et al. (US 6,353,607 B1).

Regarding **claim 2**, Valentine et al. (as Valentine-'607 below) teaches wireless network (figure in cover page; wireless network in abstract; col. 2, line 5; the two networks, PLMN 50, IP network 100, Fig. 3), for handover using IP address. The MSC sends IP address of the selected media gateway (74 or 76) for handover to reduce further use of circuit connection (abstract; col. 1, lines 4-9; col. 1, line 60 to col. 2, line 3). Valentine-'607 teaches the transmitting the request for IP network address from second MSC to corresponding media gateway, and the transmitting of IP address from the second MSC to first MSC (col. 1, lines 61-67). Valentine-'607 teaches the first MSC transmitting the control message to media gateway to redirect call (col. 2, lines 1-4). Valentine-'607 provides the techniques for redirecting the IP network address to reduce the circuit connections (above), such that the system could be operated efficiently by reducing the circuit connections. Beside, Valentiene-'607 also has shown above, the requesting of the IP network address for redirect the call to a selected media gateway. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg, Havinis with Valentine-607's redirecting the IP network address for the call to reduce the circuit connections, such that the system could be operated efficiently by reducing the circuit connections.

Regarding **claim 12,** Valentine-'607 above has shown the control node MSC for selecting the media gateway MGW using the IP network address for the bearer control.

Regarding **claim 16**, Valentine-'607 teaches the logical point identifying received resources in the MGW. The IP address 80, 82 of the MGW as the identifier for referencing the MGW 74, 76 (col. 5, lines 20-24) for selecting resources.

4. Claims 3-8, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vikberg in view of Havinis, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Rautiola et al. (US 5,956,331).

Regarding **claim 3**, Rautiola et al. (Rautiola) teaches the integrated system having radio local area network in hyperlan, 3a-3f. The system includes the network for internet 6, network for MSC, base station and mobile station (figure in cover page, abstract). Rautiola teaches the means to selecting a single gateway among gateways for handling call in col. 15, lines 26-47; plurality of gateways in col. 15, line 38), based on the speed of data transmission at the gateway. Rautiola teaches the establishing of the connection between radio local area network and MSC having protocol conversion (in col. 16, lines 60-67). Rautiola provides a solution for global call connection of the integrated networks based on the speed of data transmission (above), such that the selecting of the gateway connection could be reliable by considering of the speed capacity of the gateway (above). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg above, with Rautiola's global call connection of the integrated networks based on the speed of data transmission (above), such that the selecting of the gateway connection could be reliable by considering of the speed capacity of the gateway.

Regarding **claim 4**, referring to Rautiola for the external to external call connection in between by selecting third, fourth gateway (col. 16, line 29; col. 16, lines 38) from Rautiola.

Regarding **claim 5**, referring to Rautiola's claim 1 above for the media gateway selected from among plurality of gateway, based on the speed of the data transmission.

Regarding **claim 6**, Vikberg teaches the gateway is selected from among plurality of media gateways depending on a selected destination for the call (the interconnecting media gateways MGs is controlled by MGC in abstract; the destination terminal 324 D-I, 324 D-p in Fig. 3-3A; he user plan H.248 object table 1080 in Fig. 10B; the MGC determines incoming, outgoing MG pairs for optimum route [0177]; the MGC instructs the selected MG to setup call and bearer using optimum route [0192]),

Regarding **claim 7**, Rautiola teaches the internal network call to external network in the integrated networks having internet, mobile network with MSC, and radio local area network for selecting a single media gateway from plurality of gatways.

Regarding **claim 8**, referring to Rautiola for the selecting a gateway from among plurality of gateways, according to the speed of data transmission capability of the gateway.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vikberg in view of Havinis, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kalmanek, Jr. et al. (US 6,324,279 B1).

Regarding **claim 10**, Vikberg teaches the selecting of the gateway is based on the traffic loading conditions, if held call can not be used to select an MGW based on the traffic conditions (the traffic load balancing for selecting a MG in [0145]). Vikberg and Havinis fail

to teach the MPTY call. However, Kalmanek Jr. et al. (Kalmanek) teaches the holding of a call for the three way calling, (in col. 57, lines 19-26). Kalmanek teaches an improved method for efficient, reliable, call routing by exchanging the call signaling message for reserve network resources for call connection (col. 1, lines 43 to col. 2, line 9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg, Havinis with Kalmanek's three way call for improving the call holding, by exchange the signaling message before connection, such that the call connection could be efficiently, reliably routed.

6. Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vikberg in Havinis, as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Joensuu et al. (US 5,878,347). Regarding **claim 13,** Vikberg, Havinis fail to teach the control node is a gateway MSC. However, Joensuu et al. (Joensuu) teaches the GMSC 80 (figure in cover page, abstract) for mobile station 30. Joensuu consider the new HLR retrieves the routing information for the gateway to utilize for routing the call (abstract), for the claimed control node gateway MSC for controlling the call. Joensuu considers the centralized database having routing information and the GMSC for controlling the call (col. 2, lines 1-24), such that the system could be operated efficiently by retrieving the network address from the centralized data base independent of the relocation of the mobile station. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg, Havinis with Joensuu's centralized database having routing information, and the GMSC for controlling the

call, such that the system could be operated efficiently by efficiently retrieving the network address from the centralized data base.

Regarding **claim 14**, Joensuu teaches in claim 13 above for the GMSC, and MSC 40.

Regarding **claim 15**, Joensuu teaches the transit switching center performed by the gateway mobile switching center GMSC (in col. 8, lines 30-38) for routing the incoming call for MSC based on the retrieved network address for that MSC. The GMSC performs the transit switch function for MSCs.

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vikberg in view of Havinis, as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Valentine et al. (US 6,219,546).

Regarding **claim 17**, Vikberg, Havinis fail to teach the transferring of the identification of the logical point. However, Valentine et al. (Valentine-'546 below) teaches the reallocating satellite gateway having GMSC 23, gateway s GW-1, GW-2 (abstract, figure in cover page). Valentine-'546 teaches (his claims 6, 9) the rerouting call to backup gateway, and the re-configuration of the backup gateway when primary gateway fails. The routing number is returning to the GMSC. In col. 8, lines 25-30, the logical point gateway identifier is found for the backup gateway. Valentine-'546 teaches the technique using a backup gateway, when primary gateway fails (above), such that the system could reroute the call using the backup gateway without dropping the call (col. 2, lines 15-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Vikberg, Havinis with Valentine-'546's backing up gateway for the primary gateway, such that the system could reroute the call using the backup gateway without dropping the call.

8. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vikberg in view of Havinis, as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Edson (US 6,526,581 B1). Regarding **claim 28**, Vikberg and Havinis fail to teach the interface between MGW and control node. However, Edson teaches the interface, because Edson teaches the gateway 13 (Figure in cover page) interface to plurality of external networks for the in-home networks, using software application program interface API (abstract, col. 3, lines 11-43). Edson provides a simple efficient common interface to external networks using gateway for in-home network, such that the communication could be efficient (col. 2, line 64 to col. 3, line 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, essentially if not obvious, to modify Vikberg, Havinis with Edson's simple efficient common interface to external networks using gateway for in-home network, such that the communication link could be efficient by using the simple common interface.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Claims 18-26 are allowable over the prior art of record, the prior art fails to teach singly, particularly, or in combination, the subject matter, for the at least one MGW including plural logical points for connecting plural MGW resources for handling the user plan of the call, the at least one MGW being adapted to identify one of the logical points to one of the control nodes in response to a request to a request for resources from the one of the control nodes (claim 18). The dependent claims are also allowable due to their dependency upon the independent claims.

The closest patent to Vikberg et al. (US 2004/0114,570 A1) teaches the H.248 addresses for MG 625, the H.248 table 1080 in MG 625 for address mapping (Fig. 10B, [0133-0134]), the reserved media control entity, in MG, has the reserved logical point bearer parameters including IP-address, UDP port in [0172], the IP-address, UDP-port in the call control entity being identified and reserves [0172], for the media gateway controller MGC selecting media gateway for optimizing, balancing traffic load, for the call connection as shown in claim 1 above. Vikberg fails to teach the MGW having plurality of logical points, the dientifying one of the logical points to one of the control nodes.

Havinis (Us 2003/0202,521 A1) teaches the mobile network PLMN 210 is an ISDN network, utilizing H.324 standards in the public mobile networks PLMNS ([0004-0008], MGC 300a, 300b in Fig. 5), utilizing attribute 120 and B-number for negotiating the capability of media gateway MG for call connection. The negotiating message includes multi-media coding, between different nodes in order to select a better media gateway MG (abstract, [0009, 0017-0020], Fig. 2-5, [0027-0028]). Havinis teaches the call connection via different MG based on the capability negotiation of the media gateway MG as indicated by the attribute and B-number, for improving the call connection across different types of networks easily, less complexity, by converting the protocol and negotiating the capability of the MG [0007-0009]. Havinis fails to teaches the MGW having plurality of logical points, the dientifying one of the logical points to one of the control nodes.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons

for Allowance."

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17, 27-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding applicant's argument based on the no teachings for the wireless communication network is a narrowband ISDN and call control and bearer control are separated; the selecting media gateway depending on one of origin of the call, destination of the call and required service of the call (applicant's remark, last paragraph in page 8 to first paragraph in page 9). The ground of rejection has been changed to utilize patent to Vikberg et al. (US 2004/0114,570 A1) and Havinis et al. (US 2003,0202,521 A1).

Regarding a narrowband ISDN and call control and bearer control are separated; the selecting media gateway depending on one of origin of the call, destination of the call and required service of the call (the signal processing for a call originating at terminal 324o-p, Fig. 3A, for which the called party number is the destination terminal 324 D-p [0084]; the originating terminal ISDN 324o-I, the destination terminal 324 D-I in Fig. 3; the selecting alternative path for incoming call, the terminating incoming call with updated quality in Vikberg's claim 46; the required service utilizing needed bandwidth by checking the available bandwidth, steps 1530-1540, Fig. 15, Fig. 13, Fig. 24, for the call routing, call connection).

Regarding the wireless communication network is a ISDN network, Havinis teaches the mobile network PLMN 210 is an ISDN network, utilizing H.324 standards in the public mobile networks PLMNS [0004-0008], having message with attribute 120 and B-number for

negotiating the capability, multi-media coding, between different nodes, in order to select a media gateway MG, for the call connection control (abstract, [0009, 0017-0020], Fig. 2-5, [0027-0028]).

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Chow whose telephone number is (703)-306-5615. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban, can be reached at (703)-305-4385. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: (703) 872-9306 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Charles Chow C.C.

October 5, 2004.

EDWARD F. URBAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600